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The Daily Commercial.

BEAVER MASS CONVENTION.

Immense Turn Out of Patriots.

20,000 PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.

Procession Nearly Two Miles Long.

Unexampled Enthusiasm.

Speeches by Senator Wilson, of Mass., Hon. Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver, Hon. T. J. Bigham and J. J. Siebeneck, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Rev. Mr. Boyle, of Elizabeth, and Others.

The Mass Convention at Beaver yesterday was a grand affair, and the loyal people of that county gave an unmistakable exhibition of their sympathy with the Union cause. The day opened rather inauspiciously—the clouds were dark and lowering, and towards noon a smart shower of rain fell. Notwithstanding this, however, the patriotic men, women and children of the county, in every township and district, turned out by hundreds. The great feature of the day's proceedings was the grand procession, in which few less than one thousand wagons, filled with delegations of patriots, took part. The streets of Beaver were appropriately ornamented, and from various buildings flags and streamers bearing the names of Lincoln and Johnson floated in the breeze. On every hand was manifested the greatest enthusiasm, and shouts for freedom and Union greeted one at every step.

The Committee of Arrangements, of which J. S. Rutan, Esq., was chairman, had been unremitting in their efforts to have a full and free representation of the Union men and sentiment of loyal Beaver, and the result has been, if anything, exceedingly gratifying. Among other inducements, outside of the glorious cause in which the meeting was held, the Committee announced that they would award a beautiful American flag to the township outside of a circle three miles distant from Beaver borough which sent the largest delegation to the Convention. This got up a lively competition, and contributed largely to swell the numbers of the various delegations. The fortunate recipients of the flag were the Ohio township delegation, which numbered five hundred.

The delegations from the surrounding boroughs and townships, which were unusually large, commenced pouring into the borough of Beaver at an early hour, and by the appointed time for the meeting of the procession the ancient borough was crowded with strangers, and everything wore a gala day appearance. The procession was formed about one o'clock, under the auspices of the following marshals:—

CHIEF—Col. A. W. Taylor.

ASSISTANTS—David James Darragh, Capt. Geo. Speyerer, Dr. D. Marquis, F. W. Williams, Capt. D. Dawson, Wm. Thomas, A. J. Lawrence, A. J. Cook, R. M. McKim, Rishley Lakin, Dr. S. H. Chamberlain, A. McCandless, Hon. Wm. Marks, Henry Geehring, Thomas Ramsey, Joseph Phillis, J. W. Boots, Robert Cooper, Jos. A. Fleming, David Reed, Alex. Ewing, James M. Titus, Charles S. H. Laughlin, Jas. Scholes, Abe Shrodes, Henry Phillis, Arch. Robertson, Daniel Corbus, Capt. Thos. Campbell.

The procession, which was very lengthy one, occupying an hour in passing a stated point, it moved through the main street, and countermarched to the Fair Grounds. The display of banners, flags, streamers, &c., was grand, and will enumerate them would require greater space than a newspaper report would permit.

The Beaver town delegation was preceded by a beautiful young miss, representing Liberty, mostly of Prof. Fowler's school. The young ladies represented the "Union as it was," and in fact "as it is." Those bearing on their persons the names of Rebel States being robed in snow white, while those representing the "rebellious sisters" were clad in black. These young ladies attended the meeting with patriotic songs, which we say very effectively.

Ohio township, the banner township of Beaver, had the largest number in procession. They had rigged up and ready for the day's use a large wagon to be drawn by thirty-six white horses, but the copperheads of Smith's Ferry broke the wagon during Wednesday night, in order to prevent the attendance of a portion of the delegation. In this the cops were defeated, however, as the turnout that morning was all the more delighted doing. Ohio township was accompanied by a large wagon, tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags, in which were seated thirty-four young ladies representing the States. One young lady personated the Goddess of Liberty, and was tastefully and appropriately apparelled.

The Bridgewater delegation also had a large wagon handsomely decorated with festoons and wreaths of evergreens, in which were entertwined the names of "Abe and Andy," "Winslow," and all the other heroes. This demonstration was one of the most noticeable in the procession. The young ladies representing the loyal States were clothed in white; those representing the States in rebellion in black, with black veils, and those representing the States partially reclaimed in black and white.

Sharon borough also made a creditable display, her honest, loyal citizens being preceded by a wagon appropriately decorated, in which were seated several young ladies handsomely attired.

Rochester borough made a fine display, turning out upwards of three hundred men. This delegation also had a car fitted up tastefully, and occupied by thirty-four young ladies representing the States of the Union.

New Brighton borough made the largest turnout in the procession, but was ruled out of the competition for one flag. A large wagon festooned with evergreens and covered with canvass, was occupied by the requisite number of young ladies to represent the States. A large skiff, rigged with evergreens, and hauled on wheels by six dozen horses, was filled with lads equipped as sailors. The delegation carried on their banner the names of "Lincoln Johnson and Lawrence."

Chippewa township made a fine display. On one of her banners was the inscription, "Lincoln and Johnson, Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable—D. Webster —Chippewa."

Industry Township had a large turn out, and carried a banner on which was painted, on one side, a representation of the Baltimore platform, with the words, "We go the Baltimore platform." On the reverse were the fragments of the Chicago platform.

Moon Township made a good demonstration. On a wagon was a huge log, on which a stalwart backwoodsman was at work with a maul.

But limited space forbids further notice of delegations, all of which were respectable in numbers and the character of their display. The banners borne in the procession were appropriately inscribed, prominent among the inscriptions being "No Peace with Traitors in Arms;" "Peace when Traitors Lay Down their Arms; "No more Slavery—Union Forever," &c.

On arriving at the Fair Grounds there could not have been less than 20,000 persons present. The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Hon. ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON.

Vice Presidents—Fergus Foster, Thomas G. Kerr, James Read, Leonard J. Berry, George Poets, Gowan Patella, Hugh Quigley, Elijo Evans, Thomas Hays, Edward Hoops, James Fife, John Wilson, (Chippewa,) Robert Wallace, John C. Duff, Major John McMillen, John Slentz, Hon. M. Caligan, George Barclay, David Johnson, John N. Moore, Robert Routh, Major William Shrader, Robert Duncan, Dr. A. R. Thompson, A. R. Miller, James Morrison, Samuel Nelson, Hon. Elijah Wilson, Jacob Shaffer.

Secretaries—John McGowan, Lieut. Alfred Townsend, T. J. Thompson, R. E. Hoops, G. M. Rupple, C. Washington, C. W. Shroder, S. H. Darragh, David Scott, of Hopewell, Veon, David Scott, of Brighton, Captain W. F. Dawson.

Upon the completion of the organization the Chairman introduced Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, who made an able and practical speech. He dissected the Chicago platform, not forgetting to tell the Knights on the framers of that infamous instrument, and concluded his address by an eloquent appeal to the loyal men present not to forget to do their duty in the approaching elections. He informed the meeting that the reason why the Chicago Convention did not adjourn finally was that it had been determined in case, in case Mr. Lincoln was re-elected by a small majority, to call the Convention together again, and by force to take possession of the Government. This was the meaning of this singular action of the Chicago Convention, and he knew it to be true from the fact that he was so informed by a member of the council in which it was resolved upon. Senator Wilson's address was received with great favor by the immense audience present, being frequently interrupted by cheers.

Hon. Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver, was the next speaker at this stand. Judge Cunningham has been a life-long Democrat, and no man has been more faithfully attached to party ties than him. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he declared that the unity of the United States Government must be preserved, which loyal sentiment he soon afterwards found was not shared by a majority of his Democratic friends, or rather the leaders of that party. A conversation which Judge Cunningham had with Judge Woodward, of Philadelphia, a few months after the attack on Sumter, soon satisfied him that his party was to be turned from all its former affection for the Union into a sympathizer with treason and treachery. He never afterwards ceased to speak in favor of supporting the Administration, and last fall, in the borough of Washington, publicly denounced the Democratic party for the course which Rebel leaders had caused it to pursue. His appearance on the stand yesterday was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He commenced his address by reviewing the circumstances attending the inauguration of the Rebellion, criticising the acts of the opposition to the Administration as calculated to give aid and comfort to the Rebellion. He argued that this was no time for men to be bound by party ties. The aim of every patriot should be to aid the Government by every means in his power, no matter how humble. A citizen's first duty was to his country, and when the country was in peril there was no sacrifice too great to prevent the overthrow.

At a second stand, Benjamin Wilde Esq., presided. The first speaker here was the Rev. Mr. Boyle of Elizabeth, who made a very effective speech. Mr. Boyle had formerly voted with the Democracy, but the action of his late associates in the present emergency satisfied him that he was in the wrong party. He was most bitter in his denunciations of Copperheads, having seen the venomous reptiles in all their hideousness. His speech was a running commentary on the various treasonable acts of the so-called Democracy, and his description of the favor with which those acts were met by our soldiers in the field, would not gratify the sympathizers of McClellan and Pendleton, Hopkins and—Kountz. Rev. Boyle was vociferously applauded throughout his address.

Hon. T. J. Bigham was the next speaker, and he was greeted on taking the stand by three rousing cheers. His remarks were chiefly relative to the qualifications of Gen. McClellan for the position of President, which he contrasted with the eminent statesmanship of Lincoln, to the infinite amusement of his audience. Mr. Bigham spoke for nearly an hour, and held an immense crowd in close attention with his well-timed remarks.

A third stand was improvised, and J. J. Seibeneck, Esq., delivered an eloquent and effective speech in German, there being upwards of a thousand Germans present. He made some eloquent allusions to the spirit of liberty that was innate in all from the Fatherland, and counselled his hearers to exhibit the same in the exercise of their franchises on Tuesday next. The true questions at issue in this great campaign were plainly and forcibly set forth by Mr. Seibeneck, and judging from the applause of his audience, they were well understood, and would be judiciously acted upon. The loyal Germans of Beaver were proud in their manifestations for freedom and union, Lincoln and Johnson, and the remarks of Mr. Seibeneck were rapturously received and endorsed.

At five o'clock, and while Judge Cunningham was speaking, the Pittsburgh Delegation returned to Rochester, and took boat for Pittsburgh, arriving about eleven o'clock. The excursionists were highly pleased with their trip, which was only saddened by the unfortunate drowning of young McIlvyar. All unite in saying Capt. Wolf is the complimentary of being a humane and gallant commander. Notwithstanding the questionable action of Captain Grace, at the time of its performance, Capt. Wolf was determined that the life would be kept, and accordingly secured the steamer "Little Jim Reese" for the trip. The Captain is emphatically a loyal man.

MEETING AT NIGHT.

A grand meeting was announced to be held at the Court House in the evening, at which Senator Wilson, Judge Cunningham, and Rev. Mr. Boyle and others were to deliver addresses. The enthusiasm in Beaver was great, so great that a meeting might possibly be continued in session from now to the day of election.

The Pittsburgh delegation, accompanied by the Washington Cornet Band, left Wilkins Hall at nine o'clock, and the Monongahela wharf, where they were to take the steamer "Rocket" for Rochester. On arriving at the wharf, they learned that the boat had exhausted her grace, inspector of hulls for this port, had been to the wharf unusually early for him, and condemned the Rocket as utterly unseaworthy, and forbade her departure. Capt. Wolf being a loyal and law-abiding citizen, was compelled to give up the trip with his boat, but, like steamboatmen generally, having the will he knew there was a way in which he could keep his word with the excursionists. He accordingly obtained from Capt. McGovern the use of the new steamer "Little Jim Reese," and with Capt. Reno, who volunteered as pilot, the delegation got off about eleven o'clock for Pittsburgh, reaching there about half past one o'clock.

And here a word about the Rocket. This steamer has been in the government service for the past three years, and has done valuable service of transportation. She reached our port last week, having on board Adjt Gen. Thomas, and was sufficiently seaworthy to bring up an artillery company. She left Pittsburgh at the wharf for more than a week, and it was not discovered by the inspector of hulls she was unseaworthy, until it was ascertained that a short excursion of loyal men was about to be had upon her—then an officer of the Government, an appointee of the Administration—makes the important discovery. When it is known that Captain Grace is a Democrat—an open supporter of McClellan and Pendleton—his action in this matter will be better understood than we care to detail it here.

On the way down, speeches and music was the order of the programme. Speeches were made by J. J. Siebeneck, Thornton A. Sinnton, James Onslow, and Albert G. McMaster, Esq., interspersed with most excellent music from the Washington Cornet Band. All went pleasantly until the unfortunate drowning of one of the excursionists, Charles McIlvyar, occurred. This caused a feeling of sadness to pervade the delegation throughout the remainder of the trip.

From Philadelphia.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTATION.

Speeches by Prominent Citizens.

General McCall to Take the Stump

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

The Union League made another grand demonstration this evening, at National Guards Hall. Speeches were made by Isaac Haslehurst, Hon. Titian J. Coffey, and Hon. J. Q. A. Briggs. The meeting was largely attended and very enthusiastic.

The first number of the National Union League *Gazette* made its appearance this evening. It is designed for free circulation throughout the State of Pennsylvania. It is a well arranged document, filled with the speeches and letters of eminent men. It is the development of a free press and free speech for a free people generally.

Col. John W. Forney, speaks to-morrow night, by invitation of the National Union League. General McCall will probably speak in a short time at the Union League Hall.

From Gen. Butler.

Chapin's Farm Taken Last Thursday.

Attempt of the Rebels to Re-capture it.

SIX BATTLE-FLAGS CAPTURED.

A North Carolina Brigade Completely Smashed.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent (4th) says: The news from the front during the past two days have been rather meager and unsatisfactory. Every arrival of the boats from the James river report heavy firing going on, but no general result; the fact is, our armies are continually manoeuvering and harrassing the enemy.

The *Times'* special correspondent with the Army of the James says there have been no active operations on either side to-day; nothing but a few shots of artillery and the angry dash of picket firing. Neither side are ready yet for aggression. On our part there is no disposition to turn back, and there is an evident intention to keep what we gain. What we have gained is worth preserving.

The Eighteenth Corps took on Thursday, Chapin's Farm, which was the key to the outer position of the enemy's defences, and the scene of the desperate attempt to retake it on Friday, when the rebels sacrificed one hundred and fifty men in their tumultuous charges. Our own loss was less than seventy-five.

Lee heavily reinforced the army here with troops from before Petersburg.

The opposing lines are close to each other. Working parties on either side are attended by batteries and sharpshooters.

Six battle flags were captured by the Eighteenth Corps in Europe. Two belonged to Clenman's North Carolina Brigade, whom prisoners assert were completely smashed and obliterated. One was captured by a corporal of the 58th Massachusetts regiment, named James Thomas, who took it at great risk.

The *World's* special says, that the troops at Chapin's Farm repulsed all assaults and will be able to maintain the position as a base for future operations. All the wounded have been removed to the hospitals at Bermuda Hundred and Fortress Monroe. Our entire loss on the left was about 2,000, and on the right, about 1,800.

Late Rebel News.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

Jeff. Davis in Georgia.

He Promises to Make Sherman Retreat.

The Scene of Retreat from Moscow to be Re-enacted.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 6.

Late Southern papers contain the following: Sherman has over forty thousand effective men, but his stock is in bad condition. He is still bringing up stragglers and wounded and has arrived and made a short and cheerful speech to Hood's army. He said Sherman would soon be forced to retreat and that then the scene of retreat from Moscow would be re-enacted.

From Chattanooga.

Rebel Attack on Altoona

The Enemy Repulsed with Great Loss.

Steamer Fired by Guerrillas.

CHATTANOOGA, October 6.

At six o'clock yesterday morning the enemy attacked Altoona with artillery and infantry. The position was occupied by a portion of Gen. Smith's corps. The fight continued at intervals during the latter part of the day. Every move of the enemy was handsomely repulsed, with severe loss to the rebels. In the evening they hastily retreated towards Dalton, leaving their dead, and from four to six hundred wounded in the hospitals. Our loss was about three hundred killed, wounded, and missing. General Carr is reported wounded. Heavy firing in the direction of Kenesaw was heard during the day.

All the streams are overflowing, washing the bridges away at Ringgold, Resaca, and Chattahootchie. The first round will be built to-day. A party of fifteen guerrillas, under Lieutenant Herron, of the 2d Tennessee, having secreted themselves, near the coal bank at Kelly's Ferry, when the steamer Reseca landed for coal they set fire to her. The crew scuttled her, and saved the hull and the machinery. She was loaded with wheat.

Interesting Intelligence.

Lee Proposes Exchange of Prisoners,

Guerrillas in West Virginia,

Fears for the Steamer Roanoke.

A Maryland Rebel Gets His Deserts.

NEW YORK, October 6.

The *Times* correspondent with the Army of the James, the second, says he found a number of rebels just captured to be nearly all boys of eighteen years and under, only one full grown man among them. They were glad of the capture as they had been conscripted. Gen. Lee, on the first, sent a flag of truce to exchange prisoners captured in the last movements, and for many days Gen. Grant refused to make the arrangement and referred Lee to Gen. Butler, the duly appointed Exchange Commissioner.

Gen. Averill has driven the rebels across West Virginia that the raiders in that portion of the State had robbed stores and houses indiscriminately and carried off $60,000 worth of property, principally clothing.

A Washington special says a citizen of Maryland has been found guilty of conducting a rebel force in that State, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Dry Tortugas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The steamship Roanoke, Captain Drew, from Havana from this port, has been due here since the 4th inst., she having left Havana on the 29th of September. We learn from a reliable person on board of the steamship Havana, which arrived here this morning from Havana, that at the time the Roanoke sailed her Captain was notified that among his passengers, thirty-five in number, there were some notorious secesh characters, but he said he was prepared for any emergency. Possibly her delay may be caused by some derangement of her machinery, or other accidental cause, but fears are entertained that she has fallen into the hands of the rebel pirates.

The steamer Merrimac, from New Orleans on the 30th, arrived to-day, but brings no news.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—An officer from the 5th Corps, who arrived from the front to-day, was told by rebel officers captured by Butler's forces that seven miles are beating them surely by force of numbers, and that the result must be their speedy overthrow.

Another dispatch to the *Commercial* says:—Gen. Wilson, of the cavalry service, has received a commission as brevet Major General. No important news has been received.

From New Orleans.

Regulations for Plantations Cortinas at Matamoras—The Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The steamer North American, from New Orleans on the 28th ult., has arrived. There was no news of importance since the steamer of the 27th. Planters have been directed to leave one-fourth of the cane crop for seed. Laborers are to have a portion of the products raised in the Gulf Department, until claims are satisfied.

Officers on French vessels started the report that the French had taken possession of Matamoras. The report is untrue, as Cortinas is still there defiant.

Cotton declining. Sales yesterday of 1,050 bales.

The rebels have been completely cleared out of the district around Morganzia.

Forrest's force in Tennessee is believed to be about 8,000 cavalry. Ample provision has been made for defending the Chattanooga road. Gen. Rossean is in want of horses to mount his cavalry to drive Forrest out. Gen. Thomas is said to be at Bridgeport with a considerable force.

On Tuesday evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Altoona was held, Dr. Edward Finley, presiding. Able and eloquent addresses were made by Col. Smith, Mr. Woodworth and Mr. Carpenter.

Admiral Farragut to Remain in the Gulf.

Admiral Porter Ordered North.

New Jersey Democratic Convention.

French Abandon Mexican Towns.

Matamoras Occupied by the French.

Cortinas Fled the Country.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 6.

It has been stated that Captain Larduer was relieved of his command in the West Indies.—This was for the reason that the vessels which composed the squadron have ceased to be a separate fleet. Cruisers will continue to be employed in the waters, and act as convoys to the California steamers. Admiral Farragut will probably continue in command of the Western Gulf Squadron, instead of being transferred to the North Atlantic, as recently widely announced. The latter, as is known, embraces the vessels on the North Carolina coast.—Admiral Porter has been appointed to its command, and will without delay enter upon the discharge of his duties. His successor in command of the Mississippi Squadron has not yet been designated,

Ex-Gov. W. F. Miner of Connecticut, recently appointed Consul General at Havana, was in Washington to-day to receive instructions. The Governor General of Nova Scotia called on the President to-day in company with the Assistants Secretary of State, and was the object of marked official attractions.

The New Jersey Democratic Convention at Trenton, to-day, endorses the platform, nominations, and McClellan's letter of acceptance; gives thanks to the soldiers and sailors, and extends sympathy to our prisoners in the South. The Convention was large and harmonious.

Havana news by the steamer Havana says The Emperor Maximilian was expected to return to the city of Mexico on the 12th, unwell, from an affection of the throat. The St. Domingo rebels have agreed to lay down their arms unconditionally. Vera Cruz papers contain accounts of the abandonment by the French of various towns and cities and their re-occupation by the Republican troops. Among these are the towns of Leacualtepa and Dilacauro. The French still occupy Victoria City, Monterey and Salt Hill.

The news from Central America says the coming cotton crop promises largely and of a fine quality.

The *Times* Rio Janeiro correspondent says war is about to ensue between Brazil and Uarguay. The same correspondent represents the crop of cotton of Paraguay as large and excellent.

Details in European files by the Chinese mails shows that in London, Paris and Berlin full accounts of the victories of Grant, Sheridan and Farragut was just received and had driven the rebel interest almost out of sight. McClellan's letter of acceptance was regarded by a majority of the English and Scotch journals as being couched in ungenial terms toward the Convention. It was acknowledged he had set up a platform of his own construction, and that the Presidential race would be absolutely between himself and Mr. Lincoln, each candidate keeping the restoration of the Union steadily in view.

The *Herald's* Callao correspondent of the 13th says Peru must and will have war unless some strong power interferes and prevents.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 28th says the news from Matamoras to the 21st ult. says the French under General Dubain had taken possession of the City and Cortinas had fled the country.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:—Workmen are engaged painting and cleaning the interior of the Capitol for next winter. A marble bust of Lincoln is to be placed in the old Hall of the House, preparatory to use as a hall for statuary from the different States. The Senate wing is still occupied by the Congressional Union Committee.

General W. W. Ome, of Illinois, has been appointed General Supervising Treasury Agent for the Mississippi Valley under the recent regulations governing trade in cotton. General Augur has given permission to the city and ward authorities to recruit and obtain substitutes on the Freedman's farms across the Potomac.

Invasion of Missouri.

Movements and Plans of the Rebels.

Sacking of Pilot Knob.

SHOCKING BARBARITIES.

Price Attempts to Cross the Osage.

He is Prevented by Our Troops,

Gen. Mower will Soon be Heard From.

ST. LOUISS, Oct. 6.

Official advices say: Price's army attempted to cross the Osage river at Castle Rock to-day, but were prevented by a force of our troops stationed on the opposite side, between whom and the rebels fighting had occurred, but with what result is not known.

Recent rains have swollen the Osage, and Price will probably try to cross at some point higher up. The report that several hundred rebel cavalry had crossed the Missouri river into Montgomery County, is unfounded. Gen. Mower is armed and in good trim at a convenient point. His movements will soon be announced to the enemy by himself.

ST. LOUIS, October 6.

General Ewing has arrived from Pilot Knob, having contended with the rebels much of the distance.

Early Sunday morning the command started for Rolla, which point they reached the same evening with about 700 men and all the artillery. Total loss in the command, including the siege of Pilot Knob Station, about 300, the larger proportion being prisoners.

Dispatches from Franklin report all quiet there. General Smith commands a force at that point, including the enrolled militia under General Pike. The latest accounts from Price place him six miles west of Union on Tuesday on the Jefferson City road. His force consisted fifteen thousand fighting men, cavalry and mounted infantry, and about five thousand camp followers. The camp talk was that all the movements indicate a design to take Jefferson City, install Tom Reynolds as Governor, and hold the State for the Confederacy. Gen. Mower has been heard from, but his whereabouts is contraband.

The rebels burned the Osage bridge on the Pacific railroad, eight miles on this side of Jefferson City yesterday morning. This was the largest bridge on the road. The militia guard ran away without firing a shot. The rebels captured Millers landing. A force of rebels, whose numbers are unknown, are reported crossing the Osage at Castle Rock, eight or ten miles from Jefferson City on Tuesday. Gen. A. J. Smith was advancing from Gray Summit.

ST. LOUIS, October 5, 1864.

When the rebels entered Pilot Knob on Wednesday morning, Col. McLean, General Price's Chief of Staff, assured the citizens that they need have no concern or alarm—that private property would be respected, &c., and various other promises and the same thing; and one hour after the rebels had marched in, which they talked about their intention to do no violence and to respect the rights of citizens and civilians, and which was the mildest form of war in their treatment of prisoners, that the days of chivalry had come again. But the sun that was still low in the East when these brave and high-toned gentlemen were engaged, was yet low in the West when the streets of the town were strewn with the debris of the private property that was not respected. Colonel McLean had gone on to join Gen. Price and in fact leaving any orders adequate to shield the town from pillage; and some of the very officials who had given the assurances of safety and gentility, protested against pillage, but, inspired by the whisky, which was abundant, helped themselves to many articles in true Confederate fashion.

The private soldiers broke into the houses, and, drawing their revolvers or rifles upon men, robbed them of even their wearing apparel. Many ladies were left with but articles of lace, embroidery, and various little delicacies and nicetles of apparel belonging to the female portion of the families of Union officers. Even little children were robbed; and one strapping, long, hard ruffian wore a child's cap on his head, while another paraded around with its pantalets. The most despicable number threw away their hats and substituted in their places the ladies' hats which they had bravely captured. Kid gloves, ladies' under sleeves and slippers were very common among the booty. These scions of chivalry—these pets of the modern aristocracy—these patrician braves—these distinguished from the base Yankee *plebs*—those beautiful birds who constitute the *crème de la crème* of Christian civilization—seemed to have an especial penchant for robbing little girls, for they generally took the saddle-bows many misses' boots, hose and frocks.

Our correspondent saw several citizens robbed in the principal street of Pilot Knob, as they were driving to town, by roving guerrillas. Dr. Ironton, passing from Pilot Knob to Ironton, when a citizen rode along, and was stopped by a lean, lank, greasy, red-haired villain with a cocked pistol, and his money or his life demanded. He delivered up his money and then, on demand, his watch. The Doctor, having witnessed the occurrence, appealed to an officer, and finally succeeded in getting the watch restored to the citizen. But such cases of restoration are rare. It is generally dangerous to complain, and citizens submit with few murmurs, thus to be robbed and plundered.

Ironton and Arcadia were completely gutted and sacked, even while Gen. Price had his headquarters but the former place, though not having suffered as much as other places, has been partially sacked.

The sacking of and massacre at Potosi, constitute a dark chapter in the raid of the secessionists. Not content with destroying the leadworks there, owned by private individuals, the murderers took Enos Kinkead, tipped up a new bellows just put up at an expense of several hundred dollars. At this place, also, they robbed the women and children of their apparel.

John R. Myers, was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was over seventy years of age. The old soldier, hearing that the rebels were advancing came to the front to perform his part in its defense. He provided himself with three guns, and loaded them all. He then took his position near a stoop, and as the rebels charged into the town he opened upon them, wounding one of them slightly. They rushed upon him, and, instead of capturing him, as was their intention, he shot one of them dead, and not content therewith, riddled his body by firing upon him after he was dead, and then trampled his body and sacked his house.

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From General Sheridan.

CAPTURE OF REBEL PROPERTY.

One Hundred Mills Destroyed.

Vast Number of Cattle and Sheep Taken.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The *Times'* Washington special, says: Gen. Wilson who has just arrived from Sheridan's headquarters at Harrisonburg, represents that the destruction and capture of rebel property by our cavalry in their late great raid in the vicinity of Staunton were on a colossal scale, and nearly complete in their execution. More than one hundred miles of the railroad was destroyed and badly cut up, and a herd of 2,000 cattle and sheep brought back to Harrisonburg,

Testimony to the Heroes of the Kearsarge.

$25,000 for Medals by N. Y. Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, Capt. Marshal, Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider the manner in which the Chamber should act, in behalf of the merchants of this city, to testify their appreciation of the gallantry of Capt. Winslow in destroying the privateer Alabama, presented a report closing with a recommendation that $25,000 be raised to have medals presented to the Captain and each of the crew.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.

Flour—Very dull, superfine, $9 50. Grain—heavy. Provisions—Dull and declined. Corn—Advanced 5c. Whisky—Dull and drooping at $1 73 for Ohio. Groceries—Neglected.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.

Flour dull. Wheat a shade firmer, but quiet. Lake imports—Flour, 100,710 bbls; wheat, 34,528 bush.; corn, none; oats, 88,658 bush.; barley, 15,489 bush. Canal exports—Wheat, 49,466 bush; oats, 28,090 bush; rye, 2,000 bush.

Admiral Farragut still in Mobile Bay.

Admiral Porter Returns to the Mississippi Fleet.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The *Times* Washington special, says: Admiral Farragut is at Mobile Bay, despite the reports to the contrary.

The report that Admiral Porter had been assigned to the fleet off Mobile, is incorrect. He returns to the Mississippi fleet.

The Great Campaign.

A QUIET AND RAINY DAY.

The Rebels Hard at Work.

Lee Very Much Bothered.

Suspected Flank Movement.

NEW YORK, October 6,

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 5th corps says:

Everything has been quiet in front to-day. Except the brisk interchange of musketry between the skirmishers, and continued activity of our troops in fortifying and strengthening their new position, our line remains the same as yesterday. The enemy is also hard at work strengthening his works. From one of our signal stations, a brigade of rebel infantry, a battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry were observed this morning moving to the right. This movement indicates the strengthening of their force opposite our extreme left, and the probability of a renewed attempt to draw us from our new position. It is unnecessary to add that our commanding officers entertain no apprehension of disability to maintain their ground against any assaulting column the enemy is likely to send against us at this point.

Our casualties since the commencement of the late movement sum up 487 killed, wounded and missing.

The *Herald's* Tenth Corps correspondent, (3d,) says: This has been the most quiet and most gloomy and disagreeable day we have passed since our entrance in this vicinity. It has rained all day. It has been quite satisfactorily ascertained that the movement of Rebel troops referred to was towards Petersburg rather than around our flank. The operations of the Army of the Potomac have become so pressing that the necessity has presented itself to Lee to return a large portion of the troops he had concentrated on our flank to that locality. Still there remains a conviction that the Rebels have not wholly abandoned their purpose of making a flank movement.

To-night they attacked our cavalry pickets at New Market, driving them in on their reserve.

From Gen. Lee Direct.

The Condition of Richmond.

The Rebel Situation.

Inside View of Their Affairs.

WASHINGTON, October 5.

I have had a conversation to-day with a very intelligent Rebel Sergeant-Major, who has been serving in Colonel Coston's Brigade of General Hill's Rebel Division. He arrived on Wednesday last, and says that although General Lee and his captains have made everything bend to their imperative wills to send everything to the commissariat, they have practically experienced in giving the troops enough food, even of the well-known corn meal ration.

The supplies at Richmond have given out, and resort is had to the fields in the vicinity of southwest. The crops have been seized everywhere as fast as gathered, and hurried to the army stores.

The people of Richmond and Petersburg, such as were able, have left those cities and gone south. Those remaining are surrounded by spies and informers, and are afraid to complain for the want of the commonest necessities.

Lee has acknowledged his position as critical, not though any great genius exhibited by him, but through the blunders made by the latter of his immense armies. Like a great general, Lee has not forgotten his line of retreat. He has for months been sending all valuables of lace, embroidery, and various little delicacies and nicetles of apparel belonging to his female relatives to Richmond, for safe keeping. Even little children were robbed; and one strapping, long, hard ruffian wore a child's cap on his head, while another paraded around with its pantalets. The most despicable number threw away their hats and substituted in their places the ladies' hats which they had bravely captured. Kid gloves, ladies' under sleeves and slippers were very common among the booty. These scions of chivalry—these pets of the modern aristocracy—these patrician braves—these distinguished from the base Yankee *plebs*—those beautiful birds who constitute the *crème de la crème* of Christian civilization—seemed to have an especial penchant for robbing little girls, for they generally took the saddle-bows many misses' boots, hose and frocks.

Our correspondent saw several citizens robbed in the principal street of Pilot Knob, as they were driving to town, by roving guerrillas. Dr. Ironton, passing from Pilot Knob to Ironton, when a citizen rode along, and was stopped by a lean, lank, greasy, red-haired villain with a cocked pistol, and his money or his life demanded. He delivered up his money and then, on demand, his watch. The Doctor, having witnessed the occurrence, appealed to an officer, and finally succeeded in getting the watch restored to the citizen. But such cases of restoration are rare. It is generally dangerous to complain, and citizens submit with few murmurs, thus to be robbed and plundered.

Ironton and Arcadia were completely gutted and sacked, even while Gen. Price had his headquarters but the former place, though not having suffered as much as other places, has been partially sacked.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CRAWSON.
Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

The Voice of the Army to the Nation.

The speech delivered by Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN to the three thousand men who withstood the rain, wind and storm to hear him at Carbondale, Ill., on Saturday, was addressed to his country, and is as much for our instruction and edification as those who heard it. It is not of that class of studied eloquence which is usually compared to an army with banners, it is rather like an army with loaded muskets and bristling bayonets charging upon the enemy. It is pre-eminently a soldier's speech and not only reflects to the people at home the sentiments of the soldiers in the field, but absolutely re-echoes the very words—the very sentences which we have heard by the camp-fires of the Western army an hundred times.

Gen. LOGAN is as staunch and unflinching a Democrat as ever lived in the West, and as such was repeatedly elected by the the Democracy to a seat in Congress.

He does not merely speak the sentiments and express the desires of officers, but of the private soldiers. It is as an appeal from the field, and as such comes to us from hearts overflowing with patriotism and devotion to the cause of the Nation. It is no political or party harangue; but, rising above party, and despising the tawdry considerations of politics, it is a lofty plea for the integrity of the Government, and the preservation of the country. THE COUNTRY FIRST AND FOREMOST—Constitutional and all other questions afterwards. General LOGAN takes the ground that if the country is lost we can have no use for a Constitution. A Constitution can be made much easier, and sooner, and with less cost in blood, than a country. SAVE THE COUNTRY, is our first duty. He does not ignore the Constitution by any means, for he maintains that no unconstitutional act has been done since the inception of the present Administration. He claims for himself and every Union soldier in the field, that they were fighting under and in defense of the Constitution and the Laws of the United States. It was the Rebels who had defied, and trampled upon, and spit upon the Constitution. He says:

"As we moved forward Jeff. Davis and his allies cried aloud that the Lincoln army was invading their country and interfering with State rights. They forgot that they were a part of the United States of America, and that the Government had a right to take its armies just where it pleased, when in its own limits to suppress treason, put down rebellion, enforce the laws, maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. But with all these facts before the country, strange to say we found men among us who sympathized with this infamous and damnable treason, and we find them yet. Why is this? Did they sympathize with Jeff. Davis and his brother traitors, because they were making war to sustain the Government that had fostered and protected them? because they were loyal to the Constitution? because they loved the institutions of our country? because they were justified in any particular whatever in their rebellion? No.

He defines the duties of those who say they are as loyal as any other persons briefly and cogently as follows:

Men who are in favor of restoring the Union by any means necessary to do it are my friends in this struggle; and those who are not in favor of this are my enemies, no matter what their pretensions. No peace propositions to rebels in arms, nor mongrel tickets of peace and treason for me. And when I say this I believe I speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of the citizens of the United States. I believe, as far as I am concerned, that it is man is patriotic and loves his country, that is willing to do anything for his country. If a man is not willing to give his life or his property to save his country, he is not fit to live in it. He ought not to have a country.

In reference to the draft, against which the Egyptians and Copperheads generally have risen—which they have resolved to resist, the General speaks plainly.

I said when I was here before, and have always said, that a draft I am opposed to; am afraid to express whether it was popular or unpopular, that I was in favor of a draft, and I am now, because it would fill up our depleted ranks, and I would gladly volunteer to assist the outrages perpetrated upon their fallen brethren now sleeping beneath the sod. We say, secession is nothing but rank treason, and we will crush out this rebellion. Yet when we ask for soldiers to assist us, we get this kind of a response. Why, my fellow-citizens, will you go to the death the draft. What else do they say? They say no more arbitrary arrests shall be made by the minions of the Administration. Why do they say this? Is it because the officers and soldiers dying day by day in defense of this Government are "the minions of the Administration" they so hate and despise. If I was ordered to arrest one of these gentlemen, I would show him whether I approved of the arrest of traitors.

With all these considerations in view, the General announces his adhesion to the present President of the United States, and declares that he will vote for him and speak for him wherever he goes, and that he will hope for his election by such a majority of the loyal people of the United States as shall compel traitors, North and South, to stand back, and receive the awful rebuke of an offended Government and an insulted Constitution. Let him who hath ears listen and contemplate. Copperheads, we admonish you in time to flee from the wrath to come. Remember there will be a day when "the boys are coming home."

An Emphatic Vote.

The verdict that the people of Pennsylvania will pronounce on Tuesday next should be so emphatic that the result, not only in this State but in the Nation, will be reduced to a fixed fact. Such a verdict will be a victory for GRANT, for it will show to the Rebels that they are deluded in hoping for the election of MCCLELLAN. Every man who believes that this Rebellion ought to be crushed, and who, taught by sound political philosophy and by the results of victory, believes that the only honorable way to peace is through victory, should vote to sustain the Government. The stronger the vote for the Government and for the only safe and honorable peace, the more swiftly and certainly will peace be achieved. Let us remember that the Rebels will not and cannot fight four years more, and that if the Government is supported in its policy, it will make its own terms. Otherwise, we have a compromise which brings with it all our old evils, and a train of new ones which will involve us in national disgrace and universal financial ruin.

S. Marcy, of Hartford, Vt., has on his farm a twin beech tree, each of the trunks being forty-five inches in circumference when taken from the ground, twenty-one inches apart, and uniting at the height of nine feet. There is no visible mark indicating how or when they became one, as they do from the place of junction.

The Way the Cat will Jump.

The N. Y. *Herald* is famous for finding out which way the cat is going to jump. It is a species of information that a good many persons frequently search after, but with not so good opportunity as the *Herald* possesses for obtaining it. The result of the *Herald's* investigations is, that the cat will jump for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. In other words, the *Herald* has discovered that MCCLELLAN stands not the ghost of a chance. It has its own way of coming to this conclusion and of announcing it. We quote:

It is generally understood that the reslut of the Pennsylvania October election will determine the Presidential issue; and it is generally believed that the democrats in Pennsylvania are making but little progress towards the recovery of the ground they lost in October, 1863. At all events, we concur in the universal popular opinion that unless the democracy carry this October Pennsylvania election, and by a decisive majority, Gen. McClellan is destined to an overwhelming defeat. Mr. Lincoln may be re-elected without Pennsylvania; but no October vote is indispensable to McClellan, and by such a reaction as will turn the scale in some other important States in November.

The *Herald* must of course give a reason, and it gives one of a dozen others it might have given, thus:

The popular enthusiasm which, before the Chicago Convention, was awakened, East and West, by the name of McClellan, has been extinguished by the association with the name of Pendleton. Here is the difficulty; and the obstacle of this dead and decomposing body must be removed, and at once, if Mr. Belmont would carry the Pennsylvania October election.

The public life of Mr. PENDLETON is referred to to prove that at all times and in all places, he has been "a consistent, constant, inveterate and zealous sympathizer with the cause of rebellion." From his Congressional record during the war, says the *Herald*, "we may safely say that, had his vote on all important questions been the casting vote in the House, volunteering and drafting to fill our wasted armies would have ceased; the pay of our brave soldiers, their subsistence, clothing and transportation would have been stopped; our gallant heroes on the land and water would have been abandoned to the tender mercies of JEFF DAVIS, and this day we should have had a Southern Confederacy, and a war with England and France, for a mere remnant of the Union, in full blast."

It is precisely here the difficulty lies. The silence of PENDLETON is pronounced "a trick," its object "a dangerous deception," insulting to the "intelligence of the American people." Pointedly observes the *Herald*:

"The loyal voters of the North understand this thing is involving the use of the Union soldier's name for a treacherous purpose, a decoying capitulation to a defeated rebellion, which will make this people stink in the nostrils even of poor unfortunate Mexico."

Mr. BELMONT is told he must take time enough from his "financial business as agent of LOUIS NAPOLEON for the support of MAXIMILIAN on his Mexican throne" to withdraw Mr. PENDLETON. If he is not withdrawn, says the *Herald*:

We hazard the prediction that, politically and financially, Mr. Belmont will be more unlucky with his investments in Gen. McClellan than he was with the betrayed and unfortunate Inglis. And this endeth first lesson.

Of course the *Herald* does not expect that PENDLETON will be withdrawn,—it knows how impossible that is,—but it does know which way the cat is going to jump, and is making ready, with thousands of others, to go that way too.

What Peace?

What man does not know that this Rebellion is the most stupendous wickedness and crime recorded in written history,—that the essence of Wrong and Iniquity is at the bottom of the objects for which the South rebelled? Notwithstanding this wickedness, this crime and iniquity, it is proposed to make peace with the men guilty of it all. No wonder that the spirit of Christianity and Patriotism throughout the land has become aroused at the monstrous proposition. Shall we make terms—sue for peace—with downright wrong, unrelieved wickedness, unmixed crime? It is but another proposition to sacrifice principle and manhood, and degrade ourselves for all time in the estimation of the whole world. We ask the loyal man whose eyes fall on this page,—What have you done that you should be required to make a sacrifice like this? Are we right, or are the rebels? The conflict is between right and wrong, and must be eternal; there can be no honorable truce; whoever proposes it, proposes to surrender right to wrong. The struggle, when renewed, as renewed it surely would be, would be only the more desperate. "Is it peace, Jehu?" said a wicked prince of a most wicked dynasty. The answer came, searching and stinging as the swift arrow which almost immediately sped to the tyrant's heart: "What peace; so long as the whoredoms of thy mother Jezebel, and her witchcrafts, are so many?"

There can be no peace with wrong and iniquity. There can be no peace with slavery—"the sin of all villainies." In the progress of the world, under the great design of Providence, slavery has thrust its neck beneath the axe. Shall it descend, or shall we rush to place under it props so that it cannot? All enlightened Christendom is watching to see how we decide. The serpent is beguiling and crying peace; "but there is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." Against the black crime of rebellion and the stupendous iniquity of slavery, He "sends not peace but a sword."

The question is a practical one, and needs a practical answer. It is—shall we have a truce with the rebels, which would be the beginning of a proceeding that would end in peace according to the Chicago Platform? The answer will be according as the minds and hearts of the people are. We do not believe that the civilized world is going to be confounded by it.

The Siege of Richmond.

The siege which the Lieutenant-General has laid to the rebel capital will be materially advanced by an emphatic vote in favor of the Government on Tuesday next. The rebels flatter themselves that they have only to hold out one month longer, when a political revolution in the North will come to their assistance. The election of MCCLELLAN is their only hope, and this they have embraced with desperation. A decisive Union victory in Pennsylvania on Tuesday next will destroy that hope, and will be to GRANT the most timely reinforcement that could be sent to him. Ballots cast in favor of the Union candidates will be like so many shots fired at the enemy. A decisive Union triumph on Tuesday will strengthen the Union armies and weaken the rebels. The great military operations that General GRANT is carrying on are so intimately related to the great political battle pending, that whoever would see GRANT strengthened and Richmond fall, to be entirely consistent must support at the polls the Union candidates. Who would shout should Pennsylvania go Democratic? The rebels. It would be to them a victory unspeakably precious, for it would proclaim that the North is in favor of a "cessation of hostilities," and the withdrawal of the federal armies, at the very moment of their great extremity. Whoever wants to be cheered by the rebels, should support the Democratic candidates; but if the voter would be cheered by Union soldiers on fields where their brothers sleep their last sleep, let them cast none but the ballot whereon are the names of the Union candidates. Let all true men resolve to do their share on Tuesday next to make the siege of Richmond successful.

IF THE MCCLELLANITES are for the Union and for putting down the rebellion by fighting the war through, how does it happen they are such warm supporters of PENDLETON, who not only voted in Congress steadily against men and money for carrying on the war, but avows that he is in favor of letting the seceded States have their independence? Plain people think they discover in this a fact that seems to be worthy of the attention of Democratic expounders.

Women's Loyal League of Pittsburgh.

Some of our readers may remember that at the opening of the Soldiers' Home of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, on the 5th of May last, several ladies of this city signed a pledge, thereby covenanting to purchase no article of foreign manufacture during the war. Subsequently the society was organized by their electing Mrs. F. R. Brunot President; Mrs. F. Volz, Vice President, and Miss M. Maitland, Secretary.

The pledge as at first worded was formed too strict for general adoption. It is now so amended that we think none need refuse to sign it, and by its more general adoption it will better meet the end designed. It is as follows: We pledge ourselves to each other and our country, that during the war, we will not purchase any article of foreign manufacture for which American can be substituted; and we will not purchase any imported articles of luxury, such as silks, velvets, laces, embroideries, &c. The Society has also prepared the following circular:

TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Your loyalty and patriotic self-sacrifices are already proved by your works. When our country called for defenders, in its hour of need, the sons of Pennsylvania were prompt to respond to the call, and you sustained them, giving brothers, sons, husbands, and cheering them in the path of duty, although your own hearts were breaking with the knowledge that to many of them it must prove the path to an early and a bloody death, keeping your tears and your cries for the ear of the Lord of Hosts alone. You have proved it, too, by your constant and hearty labors for the soldiers' welfare whenever opportunity offered. Not a whit behind the most zealous of our sisters of other States in your support of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, you have added this one thing more, a provision for the wants of the soldiers going to and returning from the front, which they themselves assert is unequaled by any other State. With hearts so engaged in the cause, we feel assured that you need only to know how else you may serve your country, and it will be done. We beg your attention now, and your serious inquiry hereafter, into the merits of our cause. We cannot enter very much into details.

Many of us have seen or heard statements in regard to the great excess of our imports over our exports, the consequent drain of gold from the country, and the impending bankruptcy of our nation, yet we have turned a deaf ear to the matter, as something with which we had nothing to do; or, if we have given it a second thought, have felt powerless to avert such great evils. Had we examined the tables of exports and imports, we would have known better. Permit us to cite a few figures from the table for the year ending June 30th, 1861. In that year the value of our exports was $225,809,480 00. Of our imports $282,586,135 00, leaving a balance against us of $57,280,680 00, which must be paid in gold, or whatever cost of premium. Some of the items of import were, in round numbers as follows:

Manufactures of silk	$23,000,000 00
Laces and Embroideries	4,000,000 00
Jewelry and Plate	1,700,000 00
Dolls and Toys, which	400,000 00
Feathers and Flowers	600,000 00
Hats and Bonnets	1,100,000 00
Cotton Goods	17,000,000 00
Sewing Silk	100,000 00
Wool and Worsted Manufactures	25,000,000 00
Total	$72,000,000 00

Of these articles women are by far the largest consumers. Shall we do what we can to stop the demand for them, and thus aid an annual amount of $72,000,000,00 of gold to the prosperity of our country? In the most common objection to this pledge, is that "in diminishing the importation we diminish the revenue." In answer to this we would have to remind you that every dollar added to the revenue by importation requires the expenditure of more than two dollars abroad, and the national wealth must be increased by any reduction of the revenue from that source; and the greater the national wealth, the stronger the government, as there will be more property for a basis of taxation and loans. It is stated that the duties on imported articles of necessity are sufficient to meet the requirements of government for many years to come in gold.

We call on all to join us in this pledge for increased devotion to our country's welfare. Do not plead that your purchases are small, and it will make no difference what you do. Every one who goes into a store and asks for American goods, renders an appreciable aid to our cause. The sacrifice, paltry as it is, is but for a time. If by this we can not only aid in furnishing the "sinews of war" now, but also enable our country to come forth from this bitter struggle developed, instructed, rich in the increase and prosperity of its manufactures, will it not be a cause of sincere rejoicing that we have been permitted to do something towards so glorious a result?

The next meeting of the Society will be held in the upper room of City Hall on Saturday next, October 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M. We would cordially invite as many as can to call there at that time and sign this pledge. The ladies will feel very much obliged to any merchants who will send to the rooms samples of American goods which they have for sale, or statements as to what goods of that class can be procured from them.

Business Prospects.

The temporary panic under which many weak houses in the large cities rushed their stocks into the auction rooms is abating, and there is great steadiness in the markets. True, we find that men who a short time ago were talking about the prospect of a general addition of about twenty or thirty per cent. to prices during the coming winter, now profess to be equally confident of as great a reduction on even the present reduced rates, while many are so whipped into about a general crash. We presume that a few more payments at Chicago will add to such apprehensions. But a little reflection will show how unfounded they are. In the first place, our merchants generally are prepared for a cheerful accommodation to whatever changes are necessitated by the fall of gold. Most of them have been enjoying handsome profits during the last two years, and knowing all the time, as they have known, that that state of things was not permanent, they are ready to make the inevitable sacrifices. This is but an approximate return to the old business basis.

But that return will be gradual, even allowing gold to sink somewhat lower than it is now—and it is for the interest of the whole community that it should be so. A sudden and permanent depression in prices would react upon the manufacturing and mechanical interests, lead to the discharge of thousands of workmen, and produce much suffering and misery during the winter. But so long as our extraordinary war expenditures are going on, the premium on gold must be high as compared with anything like the old standard. The military prospect is good, indeed, but we should absurdly throw away all the lessons of experience if we counted upon nothing but uninterrupted successes. If to these considerations we add the still scanty prospect of resuming the supply of cotton, the scarcity of some other staples, and the unavoidable high cost of labor, we shall see that however prices may go down, the process will be such as to exempt any class from intolerable sacrifices, and especially to preclude any danger of a business panic. As all classes, at the outset, gradually accommodated themselves to the unwonted conditions of this stupendous crisis, and have thus far gone on without injury, we see no reason why, with equally prudent management, they may not emerge from it with the same gradual and general success.

THE rebels are bearing testimony to Gen. Sherman's kindness to the citizens of Atlanta. A lady of Atlanta who preferred coming North to going South—who was in Boston last week and purchased a bonnet at one of the fashionable millinery establishments, paying for it in gold—also bears testimony to Gen. Sherman's kindness. She says that when the rebel army evacuated Atlanta they carried off much of her property, but when Gen. Sherman took possession she was informed that none of her property would be taken from her, and she was allowed to take away whatever she desired. Although strongly Southern in her feelings, she acknowledged that she had been kindly treated. We are informed that large numbers of the wealthy families of that section availed themselves of Gen. Sherman's permission to come North, having become tired of the hardships and privations incident to rebeldom.

A correspondent of the London *Shipping Gazette* writes from Marseilles as follows: "The trade in petroleum oil in this port has grown rapidly. In 1859 the article was unknown; in 1861 40 casks arrived from America as a curiosity; in 1862 3394 were introduced by way of experiment; but 1863 the imports rose to 27,197 casks; and in the present year they are already 36,672.

The Michigan Conference of the M. E. Church, now in session at Niles, Michigan, have adopted resolutions declaring their attachment and loyalty to the Government of the United States; tendering the President and the officers under him their deepest sympathy and moral support while defending the integrity of the Federal Union against all the enemies of our country whatsoever, and fully endorsing the emancipation proclamation of the President, earnestly praying God that in the suppression of this rebellion, He will entirely overthrow the accursed system of slavery in our land. They also adopted a resolution sympathizing with the freedmen and women of our country in their present sufferings.

Personal.

The Hon. C. L. Wilson, late Secretary of Legation at London, has returned to his place at the head of the Chicago *Journal*. He already gives evidence of renewed enterprize by issuing the *Journal* in a new suit of type, and adding to its editorial strength his own well-known ability. The *Journal* is the oldest of the Chicago dailies, and has always ranked in the first class. It is always a profitable and welcome exchange.

The Rev. Dr. Barnard was installed as President of Columbia College, New York, on Monday.

Gifford Boneman, of Farrington, New York, tried to buy a substitute in Canada a few days since. He engaged his man, but was arrested, tried and found guilty of violating the law against foreign enlistments. He was sentenced to eighteen years imprisonment.

The Governor's (of Mass.) Council still have under consideration the petition for the commutation of the death sentence of Green, the Malden Bank murderer. The testimony in regard to the mental capacity of Green has been referred to a medical commission, consisting of the Superintendents of the Insane Asylums at South Boston and Somerville, for their consideration and report.

The Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes* says that an English missionary in Madagascar talks as follows, in his efforts to discredit the French missionaries: "My good friends," said he lately to his Madagascan hearers, "properly speaking, there are only two religions—the English and the French. But, you will say, which is the best? The English one—and for a very simple reason—because Jesus Christ was born in England. There He lived, there He preached, and founded His Church. Many times the French wanted to get Him among them; but He never would go to Paris, preferring to stop in London. Now you know why our religion is the best."

A notorious bounty-jumper, while being conveyed from Cincinnati to be placed in the front at Atlanta, leaped from the roof of the car and escaped. Before being started on his journey he was strongly handcuffed, his feet chained together, and all his money, amounting to $5 000, taken from him to prevent his escape; yet in spite of these precautions he managed to "jump" again.

The reporter of the Detroit *Tribune* having been well treated by every person at Niles, while attending the M. E. Conference, explodes in the following manner; "While our reporter rejoiced at being among a class of gentlemen entirely free from the sines of tobacco, and equally free from the direful taint of Copperheadism, he was not so well pleased on Friday evening, at being crowded out of his seat in church, and losing the sermon, to make room for the gentlemanly forms of Cincinnatio and the obsequiousness of the sexton. Women should pack closer in public places, if it does ruffle their fine dressing.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, intends soon to remove from there to Carbondale, Ill. Dr. Beman's record is equalled by few American clergymen. He is not only known to the New School Presbyterian churches, but his name is in all the churches, a tower of strength. He is an able theologian, and an accomplished scholar. He was born in 1785, graduated at Middlebury College, and began preaching in 1808 at Portland, Maine. He remained in Georgia for many years, and gave his first sermon in Troy in 1836. Being full of years, his fellows think of Israel, and Egypt, by going down into Egypt, he trust to have some influence over the modern Pharoah of Copperheadism. The only difference between the Egypt of old and that of Illinois is a geographical one; the history of the one, and the present condition of the other mark the people as coppery.

A young woman threw herself into the Scioto river at Columbus, Ohio, last week, but was rescued by a party of men working near by. She had, however, taken so large a dose of laudanum that she died in a short time. At the river side was found a handbox, in which she had placed her bonnet, and a note of explanation, requesting that the parcel be sent to Ashley, Ohio. She died calling upon "Gilbert," the name of her deceiver.

The steamer City of Newport was chartered to proceed from Newport to Providence, one Sunday recently, to convey one passenger, a gentleman having urgent business in New York on Monday, and who wished to take the train in Providence Sunday evening for that city. He probably paid the largest fare for one man ever charged on that route.

A minister, writing to the local committee of arrangements for the meeting of the American Board at Worcester, Mass., requested free accommodations for himself, his wife and six children!

Professor Agassiz proposes to give a course of lectures on Fridays, beginning October 14th, at the Museum in Cambridge, on the "Natural History of Domesticated Animals." All farmers and dairymen will be admitted free.

Mr. E. C. Knight has presented to the city of Philadelphia the gig formerly owned by Stephen Girard. The gift was accepted, and will be placed on the Girard College property.

Norman F. Edgerly, of Newburyport, Mass., lately appointed justice of the peace, has been arrested and held to $1,500 bail for having in his possession and passing counterfeit money.

A coal teamster named Butler went to a "wake" in Charlestown, Mass., last week, fell asleep in an open window, fell out and broke his neck—like Eutychus.

A deserter was roasted to death last week by crawling under the boiler of the steamer S. D. Massy, she was taking some recruits from Boston to Gallop's Island.

The police in Boston picked up a drunken man in the street last week, who had over $200 in his pocket. He was thankful when he came to himself.

The first examination of Franz Muller, at Bow street, has not elicited any evidence that was not already before the public. Step by step the old ground was carefully gone over—the chief witness examined being the same who were examined in New York, and whose statements, coupled with certain circumstantial evidence, led to the extradition of the prisoner. The watch and chain, and walking-stick, of the late Mr. Briggs were identified beyond all question, not only by his son, but by other witnesses, but some slight doubt appears to exist about the identity of the two hats—the hat supposed to have been left in the carriage by the prisoner, and the hat supposed to have belonged to Mr. Briggs. Some improvement in the affidavit in currency, with gold at the then current rate of 234, to $134,052,466. On the 30th of September the amount of coin interest was $54,648,845; when the present prices, is equivalent to $103,034,802 in currency; while the principal is increased $33,186,450. The present currency value of the interest upon the amount of coin interest-debt outstanding on the 30th of August is $100,646,460, showing a decrease of $28,406,230, as compared with the value on the 30th of August, 1863. During the same time the interest yielded by the gold-bearing bonds has been reduced 19 per cent. of its gross amount, while the currency has depreciated 35 per cent. This states that he purchased several hats within short periods of each other, and though his memory is very sharp and defined relative to the signs of the hat, which he identifies as the prisoner's, it is exceeding vague regarding the other hats. The solicitor for the defence has sufficient something to produce, which he relies to upset this part of the evidence, and, with the consent of the counsel for the prosecution and the court, the examination had been adjourned.

Political.

"Where's the fire?" asked a Copperhead of a man who was ringing a church bell in honor of a recent victory. "In Georgia, and, and rest of the enemy," was the ready reply.

One of our exchanges heads its account of the late rebel raid on Lake Erie: "The Rebels in Fresh Water." On the same principle, it should head the news from the Shenandoah valley, "The Rebels in Hot Water."

The Boston *Post*, having observed that the present Administration has abolished 153 sinecure offices in the New York Custom House, remarks: "under a just and economical Government they would never have existed." The Bangor *Whig* responds; "Very true. They existed under Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. Under Lincoln they have been abolished."

Mr. Ex-Senator Pugh, in a speech at Covington, Ky., a few days since, came into collision with some soldiers who were just recovering from wounds and sickness. Speaking of "Butler the *beast* and Burbridge the *brute*," a wounded soldier cried out, "I have been there; they put a bullet through my jaw and I think you are a traitor." Pugh retaliated by pronouncing the soldier a "white livered coward," and thereupon the soldiers present commenced to cheer for the Union, drowning Pugh's voice, and the orator left the platform. The Soldiers then broke up the platform and made a bonfire of it.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE REBELS.—The exhaustion of the rebels, particularly in fighting men, crops out in various ways. The Richmond *Enquirer*, for instance, in reference to their defeats at Atlanta and in the Shenandoah Valley, says:

"All that is really to be deplored is he loss of men. Lives are precious with us, and a few thousand tell heavily in the scales. But from official sources we derive the comfort that the supply of youths coming of age, together with revoked details, will enable most enrolling officers to replace, to use their terminology, one man and a half for every man lost."

This is a confirmation of General Grant's remark, that the rebel leaders have been robbing the cradle and the grave in order to fill up their armies. When it comes to calculating upon the youths reaching the extreme military age of sixteen, and upon the details hitherto necessary for carrying on the machinery of war, as the only sources of recruiting, lives, as the *Enquirer* says, must have become "precious" indeed to the managers of the rebellion. Their limit of supply is about reached, and a few heavy blows will shatter the conspiracy beyond the possibility of redemption.

The Union Central Club at Meadville was addressed last Monday evening by Hon. Robt. McKnight, of Pittsburgh, Rev. Dr. McLaren, of Allegheny, and Col. McCoy, of the 83d Pennsylvania regiment. A grand Union meeting is to be held at Meadville on the 20th inst., at which it is announced speeches will be made by General Hooker, Senators Sumner and Wilson, and Governors Randall and Morton of Wisconsin and Indiana, respectively. Generals Schenck and Garfield are also expected to be present.

MEETING AT BRADDOCKSFIELD.

Grand Union Rally—Wilkins Township Wide Awake—Unbounded Enthusiasm—Old Wilkins will Increase Her Majority—Speeches by Rev. T. N. Boyle and Maj. J. Allison.

There was another grand rally of the Union citizens of Wilkins township held at Braddocksfield on Wednesday evening, which was organized by calling Robert Milligan to the chair; electing Mathew Henning Vice President, and appointing Hugh Wood Secretary.

The first speaker of the evening was Rev. T. N. Boyle, of Elizabeth, who addressed the meeting at some length. The reverend gentleman confined his remarks almost exclusively to a review of the Chicago platform, which he took up plank by plank, showing that it was concocted in Canada by the minions of Jeff. Davis, and adopted and sent forth to the world by the traitors who assembled in convention at Chicago. It was not a Union platform, and no man who loved his country and wished to see treason and traitors banished from the land could vote for the candidates who stood upon it. The speaker was loudly cheered by the assemblage, among which enthusiasm was irrepressible.

Maj. J. Allison followed Rev. Boyle in a speech of some length, which was well received. The Major is a pleasing and forcible speaker, but the pressing duties of his position allow him but little time for stumping. Altogether, the meeting was a grand success, and old Wilkins is bound to increase her majorities at the coming elections.

MEETING IN BAKERSTOWN.

Large Gathering of Union Men at Bakerstown—Able and Patriotic Addresses by William Rogers and C. W. Robb, of Pittsburgh, and Alexander Leslie, of Butler County—Great Enthusiasm Manifested.

The Union citizens of Bakerstown and vicinity had a large and enthusiastic meeting on Wednesday evening, over which Mr. Thomas Austin presided, assisted by James Allison and Samuel Flemming as Vice Presidents, and Dr. Andrew Harper acting as Secretary.

After the meeting was organized able and eloquent speeches were made by Wm. Rogers and C. W. Robb, of Pittsburgh, and Alex. Leslie, Esq., of Butler county, which was listened to with marked attention by those present. The most unbounded enthusiasm and unbridled enthusiasm was manifested during the entire evening, the speakers being frequently interrupted with loud and prolonged cheers. Bakerstown will give a good account of herself on Tuesday next, and will do even better in November. The ball is rolling, and the Copperheads would do well to seek their winter quarters while they may.

MURDERS BY COPPERHEADS.

How McClellan Men do in Iowa—Two Deputy United States Marshals Murdered by Copperheads—One of them Mangled with Shots.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Oskaloosa, Iowa, (2d inst.) as follows:

J. M. Woodruff and S. L. Boshore, Deputy United States Marshals in the Fourth District of Iowa, were assassinated on the highway, by a party of militia returning from a Copperhead drill, on Saturday evening last. The deceased were under orders to notify drafted men in Sugar Creek township, Powsheik county, and engaged one Mike Gleason on the road, to point out the houses of the drafted men. He betrayed the officers, and returned with notorious traitors, who fired from their hidden ambush. Woodruff was mangled with shots. Boshore prayed for his life after being wounded, but in vain; yet he broke the leg of Mike Gleason, who was captured, and implicated a number of the company. Boshore lived a few hours, and his story marks one of the most cowardly murders on record. It is the fruit of the spoken treason at Chicago, and of the fire-in-the-rear party. The accomplices have fled, but the reward offered, and the calling out of the military companies and Home Guards, and Montezuma may secure some of the murderers. Several of the military company are under arrest. I write from Oskaloosa, through which place the dead men are being taken for their friends—Woodruff being a resident of Knoxville and Boshore of Centerville. Both were veteran and wounded officers of high character. It was with difficulty the crowd could be kept from lynching Gleason, the assassin and betrayer. He says he was drunk.

General Intelligence.

The Genessee (N. Y.) Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been meeting at Akron, Erie county, N. Y., passed a preamble and resolutions on the state of the country, as follows:—"That much as we deprecate the suffering caused by the civil war now raging in our land, we have no desire to have it stop until the rebellion is thoroughly subdued, and slavery, its guilty cause, is completely and forever extinguished in all our borders. That while we keep ourselves aloof from all party strife, we do most cordially sustain the Government in the efforts to subdue the rebellion, and especially in the emancipation policy; and we trust it will go on in the same direction until all their rights as men are restored to the colored race."

The number of Pensioners in the United States is 22,543; of lawyers, 37,163; of clergymen, 33,629.

Forty thousand children "standing on the brink of ruin" in New York. The Children's Aid Society proposes to rescue them for $10 apiece.

The Sandwich Islanders are getting almost as civilized as the New Yorkers. At a recent election of Honolulu 788 votes were found in the ballot box after 870 names had been checked.

A mason in Limerick, Ireland, lately hammering a stone, chipped out what he supposed to be a lump of glass. It proved to be a diamond worth $5,000.

The report that Gen. Meade had cut the Southside railroad was premature. He gained a position within two miles of the road, and no doubt will gain possession of it.

The decline in gold has effected during the month a very large reduction in the currency equivalent of the interest payable in gold. On the 30th of August the amount of interest payable in gold was $33,342,479, which is equivalent in currency, with gold at the then current rate of 234, to $134,052,466. On the 30th of September the amount of coin interest was $54,648,845; which is equivalent, at present prices, to currency to the amount of $103,034,802 in currency; while the principal is increased $33,186,450. The present currency value of the interest upon the amount of coin interest-debt outstanding on the 30th of August is $100,646,460, showing a decrease of $28,406,230, as compared with the value on the 30th of August, 1863. During the same time the interest yielded by the gold-bearing bonds has been reduced 19 per cent. of its gross amount, while the currency has depreciated 35 per cent. The gold-bearing bonds have fallen in price 36½ per cent.

The new Medical College of the University of Michigan was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Saturday morning, by President Haven.

The following magnificent story, we find floating among our exchanges: A young man formerly of humble circumstances has an income of $7,000 per day paid him as his share of certain oil lands in Pennsylvania. This amounts to $2,548,000 per annum. He may be able to live on it.

A male infant was born on the night train between Lancaster and Philadelphia, last Friday. The conductor was puzzled whether he ought to collect fare for him or not. The infant ought to be a fast man when he grows—born at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour.

A Hartford paper, in announcing the death of an aged citizen, speaks of it as an "old land mark gone!" This old citizen had probably taken root somewhere.

It is estimated that 90,000,000 tons of water per hour passes over the Falls of Niagra.

The Boston *Transcript* says: Hazing at Harvard College has at last been attended by serious consequences. A Freshman, who had suffered some indignities from Sophomores, armed himself against further outrage. A party attempted to gain access to his room for the purpose of repeating the personal insults he had heretofore experienced, when he discharged a pistol, hitting a member of his own class. The shot came very near being fatal, and the wound was so severe that an arm of the injured young man had to be amputated. Unless the practice of hazing is stopped, students of spirit will arm in their own defense, and serious—perhaps deadly—consequences will result from the disreputable custom.

The refugees and freedmen in Missouri who will need government aid this winter number five thousand.

The Fireman's monument, just erected at Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago, is a noble work of art. It commemorates the Lake street calamity of October, 1857, and has been erected by the Firemen's Benevolent Association, at a cost of $10,000. It is thirty-two feet in height from the base to the top of the surmounting statute, all finely wrought in Italian marble. The column—a beautiful shaft—was got out in Italy for the State House in Columbia, South Carolina, but was captured on a blockade-runner, and sold under confiscation.

Philadelphia has just voted one million of dollars for new schoolhouses. The money is to be raised by a loan.

Work has been stopped at the Wamsutta Mills in New Bedford, but it is expected that operations will be resumed as soon as the price of cotton becomes more settled.

The new water works at Charlestown, Mass., which will supply the city with water from Mystic Lake at Medford, will be formally opened October 25.

The Maine papers say that all the crops in the State have come to maturity, with an average yield, and the potato crop will be the largest the State has produced for many years.

The Princeton College base ball club has challenged the Williams College base ball club to play a match game next Thanksgiving. The challenge has not been accepted.

THE Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 23d, says of Sheridan's first victory: "This battle will secure the election of Lincoln, of which, indeed, there was no doubt before." How pleasant it is to be able to agree with these Richmond gentlemen on one point.

City Intelligence.

Important Notice.

The County Committee have secured Concert Hall, Fifth street, as headquarters on the Tuesday night of the election, October 11th. Our friends throughout the country are requested to see to it that some one is sent in from each election district as soon as the vote for Congress is counted off, with the returns. Messengers will be received at the door as soon as they arrive. The friends of Lincoln and Johnson in each district are urgently requested to attend to this matter at once, and let us have a full return from the county on next Tuesday night.

A. M. BROWN,
Ch'm Union County Committee.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

We are gratified to lay before the public the official statement of the shipments of this institution for the months of July, August and September.

It will be seen that the wants of our brave soldiers have been most liberally supplied. The list of shipments now published in detail comprise shirts, drawers, sheets, quilts, spreads, clothing, socks, arm slings, crutches, preserved fruits, tobacco, stimulants and every conceivable variety of necessary supplies. Recent advices from Sherman and Grant's armies urge the necessity for the good work to be kept up with unabated vigor. In addition to the above, the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission have furnished large quantities of necessary stores to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and to personal appeals at their rooms from soldiers and their wives and children.

To the worthy President, Thos. Bakewell, the Lady Manager, Miss McFadden, as well as the

AN ELEGANT TESTIMONIAL TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Colonel Julian Allen, who has just returned from a brief visit to Europe, is the bearer of a very elegant testimonial to the President, the gift of Count Sandor of Vienna. The Count is the father-in-law of Prince Metternich, Minister to Paris from the Court, of Austria. He is known all over Europe as one of the most daring and skilful horsemen in the country, and has probably performed more difficult feats in horsemanship and had more narrow escapes with his life than any other man living. In his earlier days, when engaged in these sports, he was accompanied by an artist who sketched and made beautiful paintings of the most perilous of the Count's adventures. These paintings, which are among the finest of modern art, have been made the subjects of photographic skill, and fifty of them are comprised in a beautiful and costly album, which is the testimonial from the Count to the President. The representations commence with his first lessons in equestrianism, and follow in succession until he has become one of the most skillful horsemen in the world. The accidents which attended his sports, in being thrown from the animals, breaking through bridges, leaping fences, tumbling down precipices and swimming swollen streams, are made the more interesting from the fact that the rider never received more serious injuries than a dislocation or a slight flesh wound.

The gift is a testimonial to the President of the Count's sympathy with the American people in their struggle against the rebellion. He had formerly no sympathy with the Confederate cause, having in common with many other foreigners, been made to believe the numerous falsehoods which the rebel agents have been so active in circulating in influential quarters abroad. But, becoming acquainted with Col. Allen, the intelligent and impartial statements concerning the great struggle in which we are now engaged, caused him to change his views, and hence his testimonial to the President, and expression of sympathy in behalf of the Federal Government. The gift is accompanied by the following significant letter to the President:

VIENNA, June 22d, 1864.

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America:

I had the pleasure to meet with Col. Julian Allen in Europe, a citizen of yours, and found from conversing with that gentleman that I had formed wrong impressions about you and your purpose. I am happy to be convinced otherwise, and I am now with you and your cause.

Your good nature and honest purpose will surely bring you out successfully; therefore, keep on.

As a token of my high regard, I have sent for you by Col. Allen an album with fifty pictures, accidents of my early life; none can possess the same (they are not for sale) only my friends. I beg your acceptance.

Col. Allen will also deliver to you my verbal message. With high regards,

Respectfully yours,
COUNT SANDOR.

Eliel Littlefield, of Milford, Ct., celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday last week. He has held the appointment of justice of peace from four governors holding the office for twenty-eight years; has been deputy-sheriff eight years, town clerk fourteen years, drum-major ten years, and a school teacher fourteen years, and has lived with his present wife almost sixty-four years.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

OIL COMPANIES.

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Delinquent Stockholders are notified that the amount assessed and due on Stock must be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 20th instant. Stockholders privilege of subscribing to the surplus stock will cease after the 10th instant. By order of Directors
oc5-td W. P. LOWRY, Secretary.

NATIONAL OIL CO.,

OF DUNKARD AND WHITELY CREEKS.

The subscribers to stock of this Company are hereby notified that their subscriptions are now due, and payable on or before MONDAY, October 10th inst. The prospects are flattering, having a good show of oil. All stockholders are requested to pay promptly at No. 19 Diamond. W. M. LIPPINCOTT,
oc4-6t Sec'y and Treasurer.

KANAWHA OIL CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will take place in side room of Lafayette Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13th, at 7½ o'clock. Every person interested should be punctually present, as business of the greatest importance and interest will be brought before the meeting.

JAS. L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Secretary. oc4-9t

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia, and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of this land is said to be among the best if not superior to any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said land. One well is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary. Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.

Directors—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. se12-1y

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas.: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-1f

VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The property of the late Col. Jas. Anderson, situated in the borough of Manchester, fronting on Ohio avenue 356 feet 9 in., running back to Franklin street 500 feet, having a front on that street of 265 feet 9 in., and extending along Chartiers street 234 feet 3 in., containing over 3¾ acres. On which is situated the family mansion, a large brick house, containing 14 rooms, and built in the most substantial manner.

On the premises are an ice house, wash house, smoke house, a fine well and large cistern, stable and other out-buildings. Also, on Chartiers street, is the tenant house, a good frame building containing three rooms with cellar.

The property is on the line of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway, within 20 minutes ride of the city of Pittsburgh, and, although so near the city, can be fully termed a country residence, as there is on the place a large orchard with fine fruit and abundance of shade trees, and is free from smoke and dust for further information apply to

Mrs. ISABELLA BURNETT,
se28-3taw-1m on the premises.

TO TAXPAYERS—PITT TOWNSHIP.—At a meeting of the School Board of Pitt township, held on September 10th, 1864, W. M. GORMLY was duly elected Treasurer of the Bounty Fund Tax, under the call of the President for $600 00 men; and it was further enacted that the Taxpayers are requested to call on the Treasurer and pay said Tax immediately, and that a reduction 5 per cent. be allowed to all who desire to avail themselves of said privilege By order of the Board.

WILLIAM DAVIS, President.
JAS. CASSIDY, Secretary.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned is prepared to receive said Tax, and as the time is limited for allowing the Taxpayers the 5 per cent., immediate attention thereto is urgently requested. W. M. GORMLY, Treasurer.
oc4-2wd 271 Liberty street.

JOSEPH M. SICHEL.

(Late LYON ARNSTHAL.)

St. Charles Segar Store.

Offers for sale

70 Mille La Ricl la Segars.
50 do. El Sol "
50 do. Jockey Club "
50 do. Caberiet "
50 do. La Espanola Segars; 200 different bands, and a large lot of genuine imported Segars.

Also, Solace, Sunny Side and other fine Cut Tobacco, at the lowest prices, &c., on reasonable terms.
oc4-e-o2w

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT VOL R SERVICE,
WESTERN DIVISION OF PENN'A.,
Harrisburg, Pa., October 3d, 1864.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF PREMIUMS FOR PRESENTING RECRUITS, are hereby notified to present such certificates to a United States Disbursing officer for payment, on or before the 13th day of October, 1864, after which date no claims of this kind will be paid.

RICHARD J. DODGE,
Capt 8th Infantry, Supt. Vol. Recruiting service.
oc5-td eod

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. oct-1f

PITTSBURGH ECONOMY WORKS.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of EBERET & PATTERSON for the purpose of manufacturing builders and cabinet makers hardware, counter scales, light iron castings, small machinery, &c., at the corner of Neville and Grosvenor streets, Birmingham, one square above the bridges.

GEO. D. EBBERT,
se7-2w ANDREW PATTERSON.

SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—You are hereby notified to call at the VARIETY AND FANCY GOODS HEADQUARTERS, and receive your articles necessary for Camp Life, very cheap and good, of

FORESTER & SCHWARZ,
se26-e-o-d 164 Smithfield st., above 6th

FEATHERS,

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
jy26 No. 311 Liberty street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $6 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $18; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $18 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Specs on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

BENEFIT of the distinguished Young Tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will appear in his thrilling personations of the
DUKE OF GLOSTER.

THIS EVENING, will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy in five acts, entitled
Richard III; or, the Battle of Bosworth Field.

Richard, Duke of Gloster.....Edwin Adams.
Richmond.....M'Kee Rankin.
Queen.....Annie Eberlie.

First night of the new Medley Overture arranged by Mr. Gus. Barth.

To conclude with the
Swiss Swain.

In rehearsal the HERETIC and RUY BLAS

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
180 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. le28-1y

CLOTHING.

AN IMPORTANT REDUCTION

Has been made in the prices of all our Goods to conform to the recent heavy

DECLINE IN GOLD,

presenting a favorable opportunity for our customers and the public to supply their wants for the season.

FALL GOODS

just opened, for Fall Dress and Walking Suits; among which is an invoice of

SCOTCH COATINGS.

Our Fall Styles are now ready, and will be offered at the lowest cash prices.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
Successors to
SAML. GRAY & SON,
Merchant Tailors, 19 Fifth street.
oc5-1w

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.

D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Also, Glencross' Fashion Report.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor.
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se20 Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.

ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. IHMSEN, deceased.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sept20-1md

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se13-6m

DAV. CRAWFORD,

(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)
DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,
PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, No. 123 WATER street, under Monongahela House.

Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Iron manufacturers.

☞ Cash advances made. Consignments solicited. se22-1m

FOR SALE.

1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter. 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 8-16th thick.
4 stills, 64 87, cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above all in good order. For price and further information address WM. WARD & Co.,
se28-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

A retiring partner's INTEREST in a well established

FOUNDRY BUSINESS.

Address Box No. 1,351 Pittsburgh Post-Office.
se30-2w

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons. also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish'd or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
oc-1f

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

sel-2mdaw

GROCERS.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM MCKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

and Dealers in all Kinds of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oc6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils, at dealers and manufacturers' rates, No. 219 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au23-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street,

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

se7] No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. S. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jul Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
No. 164 Smithfield street.
je22-e-o-d

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in rich and wood colors. at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TO HELMOLD, 66 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se26-1y

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 1, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from November 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty of the payment of the subscription, if accepted with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer of bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 20th October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposit, from their date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in the United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
oc6-9t Secretary of the Treasury.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing every letter information when desired.
6m-Maw

U. S. COUPONS.

We are prepared to buy

U. S. Coupons, due January 1st, 1865.
Do. 10-40's " March 1st, 1865.

AT BEST RATES.

We tender our services to our friends and the public for the purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board.

SEMPLE & JONES,
Bankers, Third and Wood streets.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-1f

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16-2m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPROTT,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash't
se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street,
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

29 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

TWO CAPITALISTS AND PERSONS DESIROUS OF FORMING OIL COMPANIES.

J. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Franklin, Venango Co., Pa.

Petroleum lands, interests in producing wells, and oil leases in popular localities on Oil Creek, the Allegheny river and their tributaries, at reasonable prices as this office. se28-pod3m

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, Jesse H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eston, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vashrie, M. M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	T. M. HOWE,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	SAMSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.	
JOHN WATT, Vice President.	
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.	se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.
se6-1y	

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Vessels.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Ocean.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HASSARD,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE GWESS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE H. KINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
SOCIETY A. MADERIA, Agent.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL Country Residence occupied by the undersigned on Mount Washington, commanding a view of the cities, rivers and vicinity. The improvements consists of a

SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE,

of modern style, with 15 rooms and 2 porches, large Green house, Gardener's house, with four rooms; Stable, Carriage house, and Spring house, with a constant supply pure water.

The lot has 3 acres, with over 200 choice bearing fruit trees, as pe vines, and every variety of small fruits and shrubbery. No expense having been spared to put the property under the best cultivation.

To those wanting a residence convenient to the city, in complete order, with good improvements and pure air, this is an opportunity not to be met with.

oct-1f JAMES MILLINGAR.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three acres of

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. | J. R. McCUNE, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 6, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. 6s of 1881 (ex. coup.)	101¼	.....
U. S. 5-20s "	101	.....
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	94¾	95¼
Gold	88	.....
Allegheny County 6s	80	.....
Connellsville 6s	81	.....
Steubenville 6s	90	.....
Gefman Ins. Co.	102	90
Pennsylvania R.	71	.....
Connellsville R. R.	12	.....
Allegheny & Manchester	60	.....
Exchange	68	.....
Bank of Pittsburg	68¼	.....
Merchants & Manufacturers Bank	50¼	.....
Allegheny Bank	87½	.....
Dalzell	1	.....
Acme	40	.....
Columbia	70	.....
Iron City	77	.....
Federal	1	1.45
Fleming & Blood	30	.....
Phillips	65	70
Sligo	1	.....
Noble & Delameter	12½	.....
Maple Shade	16	.....
Germania Oil	1	.....
Northern Central Coal	10	.....

Table of Local Shares.

CORRECTED BY R. S. MEVEY, BROKER, 4 FOURTH ST.

(Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this Table.)

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100 Second National	.....	.....
100 Fourth National	.....	.....
50 Exchange	Div. July 5	8 ct.
100 Pittsburgh	71	4 "
50 Merchants & Manufacturers	50	4 "
50 Mechanics	50	4 "
50 Citizens	50	4 "
50 Manufacturers & Mechanics	50	4 "
50 Whitney Creek	1½	.....
50 Fayette	1	.....
50 Siloy	1	.....
50 Fleming & Blood farm	4½	Div. Oct. 2 8 ct.
50 Olmstead	1	.....
50 Kelly Petroleum	1	.....
50 Phillips	1	.....
50 Federal	1½	.....
50 Acme	40	.....
50 Whitely